

Operators reporting in the census drilled and completed 41.843 wells, including 19.837 oil wells, 4.578 gas wells, 14.794 dry holes, and 2.634 service wells in the United States during the year. The detailed statistics for footage and costs for drilling and completing these wells are shown in table 6E of this report. Table 6F shows separately data for offshore wells drilled, as well as production and employment at offshore operations. The report MIC63(1)-13D, Oil and Gas Field Services, shows that contractors reported 36.162 wells drilled on contract or about 87 percent of all wells drilled in 1963. About 80 percent of all wells were drilled by contractors in 1958. Because such a high percentage of wells are now drilled by contractors, no separate figures were requested from the operators of oil and gas field properties for wells drilled by own company in 1963.

Size of Establishment.—Table 4 shows general statistics for establishments classified by size, as measured by number of employees. This is the sum of statistics for individual States or districts and represents approximately the size of oil and gas field operations of each company in that State or district, since, in general, each report represents all operations of a company in the State or district. However, separate reports were usually furnished by parent and subsidiary companies. If both operated in the same State or district, they would be included separately in this tabulation.

At the request of other government agencies and business groups, certain tabulations have been made for this industry for 1963 and earlier years which classify operating companies in terms of size as measured by value of shipments. These statistics are shown in table 12B. For this table, all reports for a parent company and its subsidiaries have been combined.

In both of these tables, it must be emphasized that the measures are of size of company as an operator of oil and gas field properties, including properties operated by the company for the account of others. No information is available from the 1963 census to measure size of company as an owner of oil and gas properties.

County Statistics.—Each State report contained an inquiry requesting by county the quantity of crude petroleum and natural gas shipped, receipts for services performed for others, employment on March 15, and capital expenditures. The figures for capital expenditures by county were obtained for the first time for 1963. The county distribution was not completely reported. However, the distributed figures accounted for nearly 99 percent of the total shipments reported. The county statistics for

crude petroleum and natural gas shipped are shown in table 6C of this report.

General statistics by county were completed for each establishment by allocating the reported totals on the basis of the reported county figures. All employment, payroll, and man-hour figures were allocated on the basis

of the reported March 15 employment. Other allocated figures were based on "Value of shipments and receipts" by county and on capital expenditures. "Value of shipments and receipts" was estimated by county by multiplying the average unit values of crude petroleum and natural gas indicated by reported figures for each establishment by the reported county quantity figures and adding these estimated total values of oil and gas for each county to the reported receipts for services. These county figures together with counts of "county establishments" are shown in table 2B.

Indexes of Production and Unit Value.—For the Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, the production index for primary products of the industry and wells drilled increased to 118 in 1963 from the 1958 level of 105. The unit value index for 1963 was 107 compared to 109 for 1958. Both indexes were computed on a basis of 1954 = 100. For crude petroleum, the 1963 production index was 121 compared with 107 for 1958; and the corresponding unit value indexes were 103 and 108, respectively. For